

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

29,290

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 9-10, 1977

Established 1937

## Sees Soviet Desire for Accord

### Carter May Shift U.S. SALT Proposals

From Wire Dispatches  
 WASHINGTON, April 8 (UPI)—President Jimmy Carter said today that he would "seriously" consider changing the U.S. strategic arms proposals if the Russians disclosed today that they were in private exchanges with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev.

But Mr. Carter insisted, "Our proposal was fair and equitable."

Vance, Dobrynin Talks  
 WASHINGTON, April 8 (UPI)—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance conferred with Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin yesterday on efforts to resume the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT) talks.

Among the subjects discussed, it was learned, was the possibility of sending to Geneva later this month of the Soviet and U.S. negotiating teams to renew detailed discussions on strategic arms in advance of the planned meeting in Geneva, now set for late next month, between Mr. Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

The meeting at the State Department was at Mr. Dobrynin's request. He returned to Washington from Moscow Tuesday and telephoned Mr. Vance Wednesday night, asking for the session, which was unannounced and was the first by the two sides since Mr. Vance's mission to Moscow ended with no progress in the strategic arms field.

Reporters learned of the session when some of them accidentally discovered Mr. Dobrynin's limousine in the State Department garage.

After Mr. Brezhnev last Wednesday rejected two U.S. proposals for ending the impasse at the arms talks, the two sides agreed informally to resume discussions at Geneva next month.

The Americans, meanwhile, decided to try to begin a serious dialogue with the Russians through diplomatic channels to see if some progress can be made before the Geneva meeting.

ment Agency and the chief strategic arms negotiator, disclosed the U.S. tactics yesterday at a meeting with reporters.

He said that the administration was concerned about the public debate that has surrounded the rejection of the U.S. proposals and that there was a desire for "immediate negotiations with the Soviet Union which would not be public."

One of the criticisms made of the Carter administration's approach to the arms talks has been President Carter's press conference statements before and during Mr. Vance's mission, as well as remarks made by other officials, such as Zbigniew Brzezinski, his national security adviser.

The first proposal offered by Mr. Vance was to have both sides sign a treaty in keeping with the Vladivostok agreement worked out by Mr. Brezhnev and the Ford administration in 1974, setting a 2,400 force level of missile launchers and heavy bombers for each side.

But in that proposal, two con-



WELL—Fidel Castro is seen off at Moscow airport by, from left, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, Premier Alexei Kosygin and party chief Leonid Brezhnev.

### Russia to Help Cuba Build A-Power Plant

WASH. April 8 (Reuters)—Soviet Union plans to help Cuba build a 1,000-megawatt atomic power station, according to an official report tonight issued after Cuban President Fidel Castro's visit to Moscow.

The station will initially have a capacity of 400 megawatts, but the station will be expanded to 1,000 megawatts, Tass said.

The station will be built at the site of the project, a joint nuclear cooperation by the nine-member

Communist trading bloc, Comecon.

Mr. Castro returned home today after talks which may have included the power station, as well as Soviet-bloc strategy in Africa. He also had a discreet meeting here with Palestinian guerrilla chief Yasser Arafat.

Mr. Castro and Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev pledged in a communiqué "to do everything they can to strengthen the unity of the international Socialist countries, for promoting the interaction of the international Communist and national liberation movements," Tass said.

"The two sides pledged their support for the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, who are struggling against imperialism, for the right to determine their fate by themselves."

The communiqué gave no indication whether southern Africa had been discussed in the two rounds of talks between Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Castro, but Western diplomats here said that it had probably been the major issue.

Both Mr. Castro and President Nikolai Podgorniy, who also took part in the Kremlin talks, have recently returned from tours of Africa where they promised support for African nationalist groups.

Normal Ties Sought  
 HAVANA, April 8 (AP)—Raul Castro, the head of Cuba's armed forces, last night expressed his desire for normalizing relations between Cuba and the United States.

But Raul, younger brother of President Castro, said that "the final word is up to Fidel."

"The war has ended and now we are reconstructing the bridge 90 miles from Key West (Fla.)," Raul Castro said as a U.S. group ended a five-day goodwill trip here.

Mr. Castro spoke during a break in his private talks with Sen. George McGovern and Sen. James Abourezk, both South Dakota Democrats, and Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., who accompanied South Dakota college basketball players for a two-game series with a Cuban team.

## Land Reform Slowly Altering Peasant Life in Remote Eastern Turkey

By Steven V. Roberts

URFA, Turkey, April 8 (UPI)—The new, green wheat pushing up through the dry soil of this southeastern province now belongs, as does the soil beneath it, to the peasants. Land reform is coming to Turkey.

It is coming very slowly and less than one-tenth of the available land has actually been distributed. Moreover, no one has answered two troubling questions: Since there is not enough land to go around, what happens to those who get left out? And are those who do get land being condemned to a life of rural poverty?

Still, something has changed in Urfa. "The most important thing is that now we feel secure; we are guaranteed our lives," said Ahmet Aykut, a young farmer who never owned land before. "In the past, we didn't know what would happen to us next year."

the east, has long been ruled by a system of semi-feudalism. The great landowners, or "agars," are often descended from old Ottoman families or tribal chieftains. Others are crafty businessmen who gradually acquired land from debt-ridden peasants.

Whole Villages Given  
 Here in Urfa, the first province selected for the program, 51 villages are owned by one aga and 73 by a single family or clan. Whole villages are sometimes given as a bride's dowry and one peasant in 10 owns no land at all.

These inequities have sparked dreams of land reform since the 1930s, but the idea always collapsed in the face of powerful vested interests. Since the current law was adopted in 1973, only 20,000 acres have been allocated to 1,516 families, according to Vedat Donmez, director of the program in this provincial capital.

land eventually but 75,000 have applied. Thirty cooperatives are planned but only two are operating so far. Two hundred agricultural technicians are needed but only 80 are available.

The effects of reform, however, are already visible in Serince, Mr. Aykut's village.

One morning recently a group of peasants escorted three visitors into a village house, squatted on the bright woven rugs that covered the earthen floor, offered ceremonial glasses of tea and talked about their lives.

Speakers of Arabic  
 No boundaries separated this land from Syria during 500 years of Ottoman rule and the cultural confusion is still evident. These are probably the only citizens of a European country whose first language is Arabic.

They wear the long robes and head scarves of the Middle East, combined with Western vests and sport coats. The women stay hidden but a new tape-cassette



Yitzhak Rabin entering a car at his home on Friday, the day after he announced his resignation as Prime Minister.

## Reservations, Approval Expressed

### Allies Differ on U.S. Nuclear Curbs

PARIS, April 8 (UPI)—President Carter's new policy to restrict the production of plutonium and its use to produce nuclear energy met with some resistance in West Germany and Japan, reserve in France and official approval in Britain.

The four nations already have the capacity to reprocess plutonium and several other nations, in the President's words, "are on the verge of becoming nuclear explosive powers."

Mr. Carter emphasized that the United States has neither the authority nor the desire to impose its own plutonium policy on these countries but he appealed to them to "form an alliance that might be fairly uniform in this respect."

"They have a perfect right to go ahead and continue their own reprocessing efforts," he said. "But we hope they will join with us in eliminating in the future any additional countries that might have had this capacity evolve."

Bonn Policy Statement  
 The Bonn government declined to comment on Mr. Carter's announcement. But hours before Mr. Carter's statement was issued yesterday, the West German government issued its own nuclear-policy statement calling for curbing the spread of nuclear weapons by "multinational, nondiscriminatory and generally binding" agreements on safeguards and the peaceful use of nuclear energy, rather than the restrictions on technology advocated by the President.

A Bonn official said that the statement was timed to put the policy on record before Mr. Carter's announcement.

The West German government has been resisting Washington's efforts to get it to cancel the sale to Brazil of a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant which would produce plutonium as a by-product. Bonn claims that the agreement with Brazil contains ample safeguards to prevent the use of the plant's output for the manufacture of weapons.

Bonn reaffirmed today that it will live up to its nuclear contract with Brazil. The United States has been informed of this decision, an official said.

The West Germans are banking on fuel reprocessing as well as development of advanced reac-

tor types, including fast breeders, to reduce their dependence on increasingly costly uranium, which they import mainly from the United States and Canada.

The West German policy statement pointed out that "the peaceful use of nuclear energy is for many countries a necessary source of energy to secure their social and economic progress."

It said many countries have already invested much technical, economic and financial effort in nuclear energy programs that abide by the existing nonproliferation treaty banning the spread of atomic weapons.

Observers said that the statement reflected growing concern that Mr. Carter, in his attempt to restrict the use of technology

that could be used for making weapons, is ignoring the needs of countries less rich in domestic energy resources than the United States.

France is selling a reprocessing plant to Pakistan, despite U.S. opposition and the conservative Paris newspaper Le Figaro attacked Mr. Carter's policy statement as a "new Concorde affair."

However, French officials warmly welcomed President Carter's statement. The sources said that a preliminary statement had been issued before officials had time to make a detailed study of Mr. Carter's plan and accompanying remarks because they did not want the attitude expressed in Le Figaro to be taken as a precedent.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## S. African Official Reported In Secret Aid Offer to Zaire

By Robin Wright

KINSHASA, Zaire, April 8 (UPI)—A top official of South Africa's Bureau of State Security (BOSS) has been in Kinshasa secretly to negotiate emergency aid—mainly fuel and support funds—to help the Zaire military campaign to hold off Katangese rebels in southern Shaba Province, according to three well-placed sources here.

The high-ranking official of BOSS was reportedly in the Zaire capital last week to talk with authorities in the office of President Mobutu Sese Seko.

The highly reliable sources said the Zaire government accepted the offer of an undisclosed amount of fuel—of which there is a chronic shortage here—and support funds, perhaps credits to buy South African goods.

It appears that the South African official did not discuss arms or military advisers, a sensitive area in light of South Africa's disastrous involvement in the Angolan civil war in late 1975 and early last year, for which the government of Prime Minister John Vorster was condemned internationally.

Other well informed sources revealed today that the Moroccan contingent of troops sent

here to aid the government will include 1,500 paratroopers led by two colonels who served with the United Nations force in Zaire in the early 1960s.

It is also expected that several Moroccan supply planes will arrive during the next few days with support equipment for Kolwezi, the strategic mining center of Shaba Province believed to be the next target of the rebels.

Western sources here explained today that King Hassan had decided to commit his troops because of his belief that the Cubans are behind the dispute over the Spanish Sahara. The Zaire government has charged that the Cubans, Russians and Angolans are behind the "invasion."

Denial on Mercenaries  
 KINSHASA, Zaire, April 8 (UPI)—Zaire flatly denied today that it is seeking to recruit U.S. or British mercenaries.

The government-run news agency AZAP said that Zaire had directed its ambassador in Washington to formally protest claims by David Bulkin, a U.S. crop-duster pilot, that he was recruiting other Americans to join British mercenaries to fight the invasion of Zaire.

## Israelis Studying Replacing Rabin In Cabinet, Party

JERUSALEM, April 8 (Reuters)—Israeli leaders began today to study the possibility of replacing Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin with a new leader because of alleged bank accounts he and his wife maintained in the United States.

One of the main issues today was the would-be leader's Labor party in general elections May 17. Supporters of Defense Minister Shimon Peres were particularly active in lobbying in his favor. More immediate problems, however, were of the national leadership between now and the election and how Mr. Rabin, 55, could leave office at once, as he wants to do.

Israel's law does not allow a caretaker prime minister to resign. Mr. Rabin has been governing in a caretaker role since Dec. 21, when he presented his Cabinet's resignation and set off the events leading to the election in May.

Mr. Rabin met President Ephraim Karmi today, presumably to seek some formula which would allow him to keep his title, but would withdraw him from active politics.

Informal sources later said that he would not tell the caretaker Cabinet how he planned to step down until Monday.

In political circles, it was felt that no way had yet been found around the legal obstacle and that no consensus had been reached on a new interim leader.

Mr. Rabin's decision to leave office, announced last night, followed recommendations by the attorney-general's office that his wife, Leah, face an official inquiry and possible prosecution for keeping foreign currency accounts in the United States.

Israelis are not allowed to keep money abroad, although they may maintain foreign accounts for some time after their return to Israel if they have been abroad on government service.

Mr. Rabin was ambassador to the United States in 1963 when the account was opened. When he ended his tour of service in the United States in 1973, the account was closed.

Informal sources said that Mr. Rabin may also face some sort of prosecution if he is found guilty of financial irregularity, as he has indicated he would do, in conformity with his wife. She managed the accounts.

The Finance Ministry says that the Rabin accounts totaled \$21,000 when Mr. Rabin ended his five-year term in Washington. It appeared that there was only about \$2,000 left when the existence of the accounts became known last month.

Mr. Rabin's decision sent leadership of the Labor party into hurried consultations on a successor to lead it in the elections.

Mr. Peres lost a party leadership election involving 8,000 delegates by only 41 votes to Mr. Rabin last month.

Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Alon, who is also foreign minister, was reportedly planning to challenge Mr. Peres for the position of party leader when the Labor Central Committee meets to discuss the issue Sunday.

Opposition leaders said that Mr. Rabin's resignation showed that the entire scandal-plagued Labor movement should be ousted from office. It has ruled Israel since its creation as a state in 1948.

Talks to Go On  
 WASHINGTON, April 8 (UPI)—Israeli Ambassador Susha Dinitz today assured U.S. officials that the coming change in Israeli leadership will not slow the pace of the Middle East negotiations.

Mr. Dinitz told reporters after a one-hour meeting with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance that the national consensus for a negotiated solution in Israel will remain whatever party or leader emerges from the election.

These landowners were the intermediaries between the people and the state," he said, "and one of the main aims of land reform is to eliminate this mediation. We are trying to give these people self-confidence, to tell them how to defend their rights."

Serince is still several miles from the nearest paved road. It still has no school and no irrigation and the first electricity will not arrive until next month. Seven of the 25 families still have no land and might never get it. There is talk of new industries and jobs, but no concrete action.

Some in Serince still wait for the ag to arrive and a few still think of him as a good man. But Mr. Cagla says: "Now we have our land. Now the only one I want for is God."

## Full-War Risk Seen in Battle In S. Lebanon

Beirut Circles Fear Provocation to Israel

By Stuart Auerbach

BEIRUT, April 8 (UPI)—Diplomats here fear that the intensification of the fighting in southern Lebanon and the Syrian support for the Palestinian combatants could produce a full-scale Arab-Israeli war.

"Last week, the odds were 10 to 1 against that happening," a Western diplomat said. "Now, they are 5 to 1."

The Syrians, on Monday, entered the fighting in the south for the first time, using their heavy weapons and 100-mm rockets—weapons that no Palestinian group has—on the Israeli army.

Now the fighting is being carried by all fronts, the Syrians and the Lebanese, and the Palestinian guerrilla groups and the PLO.

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## Guards Doubled For Irish Aides

DUBLIN, April 8 (Reuters)—Authorities in the Irish republic today stepped up security for government ministers after a threat to murder one of them, police sources said here today.

This follows a threat to kill a member of the Irish Republican Army and a police officer, and a threat to kill a member of the Irish Republican Army and a police officer, and a threat to kill a member of the Irish Republican Army and a police officer.

The sources said the new measures involved an extra uniformed police guard for each minister in addition to the plainclothesmen already assigned to each of them. Official spokesman refused to comment. There was no word on which minister had been threatened.



## Question of Guilt Remains Strong

## Horrors of Buchenwald, Dachau Death Camps: Contrasting Attitudes in the Two Germanys

By Michael Getler

BUCHENWALD, East Germany, April 8 (AP)—The bus carrying newly dressed East German high school students moored slowly down what was once known as "the street of blood."

It is the entrance to what was once an unspeakable killing ground—the Buchenwald "concentration camp."

The students, many of them carrying flowers, leave the bus and make their way through what remains of the camp, which is now a national memorial.

About 56,545 people died here between 1937 and 1945, victims of Nazi terror. That horror is duly acknowledged here in museums and monuments.

But most of the flowers are laid under a plaque on the still-standing crematorium where Ernst Thälmann died.

Veneration of Leader

Thälmann was the head of the then-outlawed German Communist party, and the reputation of Thälmann and many other Communists who were among the inmates here has enabled the present Communist government of East Germany to turn Buchenwald into more than just a reminder of what once happened in Germany.

Indeed, the public, sophisticated and most important message that the government tries to get across here is that what was most important about this place in the long run was the organization and resistance of the inmates—led, of course, by anti-Nazi German Communists.

The inmates' "pledge of Buchenwald"—to do everything possible to uphold fascism, to punish those responsible for it, and to build a new peaceful and humane world—has been honored in the German Democratic Republic, according to the guidebook.

The political exploitation of what happened here in effect explains why it is compulsory that East German schoolchildren at some point visit here.

For foreigners as well as East Germans, the message also seems to be that most of the Nazis—and especially the unpunished ones—were from what has been, since 1945, non-Communist West Germany, which represents about two-thirds of pre-war German territory.

The 33 murderers of Thälmann, the guidebooks claim, are known. Their blood-stained track leads to Bonn. No West German court has sentenced them up to this day.

In the museum, the former disfiguring ruins now contain prominent displays of the names and wartime profiles of former German arms manufacturers "who used slave labor from the concentration camps. Most of those firms have risen to new positions of economic and political power in West Germany," visitors are told.

Although the faces are now different, the names would indeed be well-known to anybody who lives in the West today. "Krupp, Thyssen, I.G. Farben, Siemens, AEG," are on the roll here.

During the Nuremberg trials, the Buchenwald guidebooks say, "the magnates of Hitler's war industry were found guilty of war crimes and sentenced to long years of imprisonment. However, they were soon amnestied in West Germany and returned to positions of power."

In West Germany, the former prison camp at Dachau (outside Munich) is also maintained as a memorial. Dachau was the first of what became hundreds of Hitler's camps run by the SS.

Unlike Buchenwald, however, there is no attempt to make modern political mileage out of any aspect of what happened during the Hitler years.

Indeed, as the visitor leaves Dachau's museum of Nazi horrors, what he sees last is a line from the "Life of Reason" by the philosopher George Santayana: "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it."

Contrast Seen

In contrast to Buchenwald, however, Dachau presents a little less than meets the visitor's eye and in its own way is reflective of West German attitudes toward the question of dealing with the Nazi era.

For example, at Dachau there is no mention of the participation of German industry in the use of slave-labor in the camps.

"It is a guilt never acknowledged here and rarely spoken about in our history books," said Barbara Distel, the museum director.

Unlike the East, it is not compulsory for West German youngsters, even local ones, to visit Dachau. About 60 to 70 per cent of the almost half-million visitors who go there annually are foreigners.

Bar Distel said that "the general attitude here in West Germany really is not to talk about it, to forget about it."

Preserved Sites

Also unlike the East, the preservation of the camp—where 31,561 inmates died—is not supported by money from the federal government. "The memorial is a fact. It cannot disappear, even though there was a strong desire to make it disappear before it was restored," Mrs. Distel said.

"But if it hadn't been for the committee of former prisoners, the memorial would never have been built."

Later, the state of Bavaria

provided some financial assistance.

While Dachau is the only camp preserved in the West, the East Germans, in addition to Buchenwald, also have preserved the notorious Ravensbrück camp for women and the Sachsenhausen camp near Berlin as memorials.

Although outwardly Buchenwald and Dachau look alike—the same crematoriums and pits where prisoners were shot in the back into open graves—the subtle differences in the way the camps are preserved and presented to visitors reflect the ironies of the postwar years.

West Germany, with 62 million people, has become a booming, prosperous, open and democratic society, with, as Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said last month, "the greatest degree of freedom in German history."

East Germany's 17 million people have also achieved a semblance of prosperity measured by the fact that its citizens are walled in by borders fortified with automatically triggered guns and minefields. They cannot travel to the West and political dissent is clearly repressed.

Soviet Assistance

Yet the East—undoubtedly with some Soviet assistance—seems clearly to have succeeded in getting rid of the Nazi image better than the West, and indeed in removing former Nazi party members from important positions.

"Repression and dissent in the East 'are another problem,'" said Mrs. Distel. "And of course politics are included" in the use of Buchenwald by the Communist government.

"But I think they have succeeded in East Germany, maybe not completely but much more than here in West Germany, in really clearing the public positions of former Nazis. Of course, there were as many Nazis [proportionately close] in the East as in the West. But they don't play the role they do here or have the positions."

"That's just my opinion," said Mrs. Distel, who is German. But it is not an uncommon opinion among many Europeans, even those who admire West German prosperity and openness.

Harsh Subjugation

Indeed, historians express wide agreement that the extent of de-nazification within a divided Germany after the war was determined largely by the differing postwar needs of the Americans in the West and the Russians in the East.

Study Finds Ignorance, Confusion

View by West German Pupils

Of Hitler Stirs a Controversy

By Ellen Lentz

FLensburg, West Germany, April 8 (AP)—A private study on what children know about Hitler has caused a stir because of the ignorance and confusion displayed.

Dieter Bossmann, a Flensburg teacher who made the survey, found that Hitler had become a dim figure of the past for the average youngster.

He told an interviewer that he had collected 2,070 compositions on "What I have heard about Adolf Hitler," written by students mostly aged 14 to 18. He said he was appalled at what some of them had written, adding that he considered only four compositions adequate.

One youngster wrote that he believed Hitler was born between 1920 and 1925 and "played as Adolf Hitler." Written by students mostly aged 14 to 18, he said he was appalled at what some of them had written, adding that he considered only four compositions adequate.

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In the Soviet zone, subjugation of all non-Communist political parties was harsh and the dismantling of the arms and the industry was complete. About 1,400 factories were taken apart and shipped back to Russia.

"You start from the idea that to change East German society, you [the Soviet Union] had to change the roots of political and economic power," says Prof. Alfred Grosser, the German-born, French-educated author who is one of the most respected authorities on Germany's postwar years.

"On the Western side, you had, nearly immediately, the new definition of democracy—not only to be anti-Nazi but also to resist Eastern totalitarianism."

"Gen. [Lucius] Clay and the other American authorities very quickly thought it would be useful to have the Germans also fight Communism, and among the people who could be most useful, you had, of course, people who had at least some links with National Socialism," Prof. Grosser said.

But what of the guilt? Do the big camp monuments in the East in comparison to the lower-key memorial at Dachau mean guilt for the West German people?

"The West German theory, of course, is far more concrete and closer to reality," Mr. Mann added.

"The East German theory," he added, "is that there were the Krupps and the Krauses."

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"Of course, in West Germany thoughtful people know that it was more complex and that many workers were Nazis and that at certain times nine-tenths of the whole population were Nazis."

"It was not just the shame of certain professions... no, the industrialists put Hitler into power. It was essentially the voters. Without those 20 million voters he would never have come to power," Mr. Mann said.

Way of Writing

The role of the industrialists, Prof. Grosser said, "was by far smaller than what is said in East Germany and greater than what is accepted in the West. Their role mainly was the same as that of the voters. Without those 20 million voters he would never have come to power," Mr. Mann said.

It is quite possible that the private view at the family dinner table in the postwar West, Mr. Mann said "may have been: Why the hell do we pay all that money and the other side pays nothing? But they accepted it and they didn't dare to challenge Adenauer over it."

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Germans, generally, prefer to forget now, he said, and it has never been easy to clarify any consensus public consciousness on this question of division of guilt on either postwar side.

"But you have to make a clear separation between guilt and liability," the professor warns.

"With all that Buchenwald commemoration, East Germany has never accepted any liability for what was done by Hitler. Every time there are reparations paid, the West Germans do it."

Former Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's treaty with Israel, Willy Brandt's falling to his knees in front of the Warsaw ghetto memorial, showed a continuity of accepting liability for what was done in Germany's name.

Few Are Guilty

"But on the Eastern side, it is as if Hitler had somehow been taken out of the German people. They speak about crimes but, of course, the crimes are limited only to a few people and only they are guilty. And so the German people have nothing to do with the crimes of Hitler. In effect, all the monuments to Nazism seem to them as a way to have a faultless German people."

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REMINDER OF THE PAST—Watchtowers and electrified barbed wire fences at former Dachau concentration camp.

have changed profoundly, radically.





## Critics See Little Lasting Benefit

## Tunisia Luring Export-Based Cos.

By Marvin Howe

NYT—Salah Ben Yahmed, like many Tunisians, has worked in Italy, West Germany, France. Now he has come home to his family and has found a job as mechanic for one of the new textile companies.

What Tunisia's controversial export is all about: An attempt to lure back migrant workers and create jobs for workers at home.

It has been criticized as a way to Tunisia a haven for runaway European seeking cheap labor. Critics say this industry brings in little foreign exchange and not lasting and escapes government

nia stoutly defends its program. "We take a calculated risk rather than not," says Shadedine Bacha, general of the official investment promotion

new there would be an economic crisis and difficulties for our emigrant some 200,000—and so we thought it was better to bring the factories here, provide jobs, technology and serve as a model for industry—at least as a transitional

port program, initiated in the early 1970s, directed mainly to the Common Market. Iters generous tax benefits and exemption import duties for all businesses set for export only. Non-resident companies share the proceeds of the exports, and income, while nonresident partners in companies may freely transfer their

cha said the experiment had proved it would be continued. In the last four said, the agency he heads has approved 65 for export industries, with a planned 100 of \$300 million and the creation of 10,000 jobs. Of these approved, 100 projects are in operation, providing 16,000 jobs. The port industry has created an average 100 jobs yearly or one-quarter of the 16,000 jobs created annually, according to

Mr. Bacha. A new four-year plan that gets under way this year projects the creation of 20,000 jobs annually, 7,000 by the industries for export only.

Tunisians cite as proof of the success of the venture the fact that several other Arab countries have sent representatives here recently to study the system and plan to establish their own.

Up to now, investments have come largely from France, West Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium, with most of the projects in textiles and leather-working, followed by mechanical and electronics industries.

One such operation, Marsa Modes, set up in 1972 by a unit of Borden Inc., produces 4,000 garments a day that go to the Common Market. Like most of the export industries, it imports all of its raw materials duty free, enjoys tax benefits for 30 years and can repatriate all its profits.

Above all, there is labor peace, Marsa's general manager Henry Gerson emphasizes. Virtually no strikes, lower absenteeism than in France or Italy and "reasonable" wages. The average for a sewing machine operator was 50 cents an hour until it was raised recently to 60 cents under a national wage increase.

Mr. Gerson was formerly with one of Borden's two textile factories in southern Italy, which were closed down because of labor troubles. "We never knew where we stood in Italy, whether we could meet our commitments," he said.

Tunisian workers, he said, were sure but slower than most U.S. or European workers and productivity and efficiency was lower.

"For most of the Tunisian girls, this is their first job and they have not been brought up in an industrial climate," Mr. Gerson said.

He said that many of the workers tired easily, probably because of malnutrition. He has started a free milk program in the factory.

Another problem is finding middle managers. Mr. Gerson said he is looking for an assistant production manager and cannot find one. He thinks he was lucky to get an experienced chief mechanic and pays Salah Ben Yahmed \$750 a month, which is a very good wage in Tunisia.

## Carter Anti-Inflation Plan to Stress Goals, Avoid Controls

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—President Carter will unveil next week an anti-inflation program built around a reaffirmation of his pledge to hold down spending and balance the budget. The program is expected to call for national inflation "goals," and procedures for encouraging labor and management to consult voluntarily with Washington on the inflationary "consequences" of wage and price decisions. It will also contain promises of eventual "structural" changes in the economy—for new tax laws to spur capital investment and for lessening government regulation of business—designed to increase

efficiency and promote price stability. There will not be any wage and price controls, guidelines, presidential "jawboning" or "arm-twisting." Many experts say the measures are not likely to have much effect on the inflationary pressures currently besetting the economy and worrying Wall Street. "To be honest, it doesn't look like it has a helluva lot of teeth in it," says a government economist familiar with the package. "There's nothing new, and I don't see anything that's going to lower the inflation rate significantly." From outside the government

come similarly critical assessments of the emerging program. Arnold Weber, an academic economist who was executive director of the Nixon Cost of Living Council, sees the Carter program as a "sort of decoy operation. What it does is create the illusion of involvement and action without creating the basis for action." Nor are businessmen or labor leaders much more optimistic. "I don't think it will come to much," says Albert Cox Jr., president of Merrill Lynch Economies Inc. "I don't see how public discussion between executives and government officials on price increases will do much good," he adds. A

top Washington labor official says that the program boils down to "a general preachment of the need for voluntary restraint" and that it "isn't likely to succeed." While some Democratic economists contend that the gentle approach can do some good, the optimists seem to be in a distinct minority. And the President's senior economic adviser, acknowledge that they have a big selling job ahead if the program is not to be dismissed, as one puts it, as "a lot of hot air."

The administration will argue that "no quick fixes" exist and that the road back to price stability will be long. Washington's objective is to pull down the underlying rate of inflation, currently about 8 per cent annually, by a half to one percentage point a year. "The objectives of a voluntary wage-price policy are limited," a White House official says. "No one expects it to perform miracles." According to Mr. Carter's economic advisers, the backbone of the anti-inflation policy is the commitment to control federal spending and balance the budget by fiscal year 1981. "The single most important element is a sensible fiscal and monetary policy," a Carter economist says.

## INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA  
UNIVERSITY OF RIYAD  
FACULTY OF ARTS

Applications are invited for appointments to positions of Professors, Associate Professors, Assistant Professors and Lecturers starting Academic Year 1397/98 (1977/78). Applicants must be native speakers of Arabic (except for the Department of English):

Positions	Qualifications	Department	Specialisation
PROFESSORS	EITHER, holding Ph.D. + 5 years of subsequent university teaching experience as Associate Professor + publications acceptable to Riyadh University. OR, holding Ph.D. + Full Professor title already conferred by a recognized and accredited University.	Arabic	Grammar and Syntax
		Geography	Geo-Geography and Settlement (1), Economic Geography (1), Regional Geography (1), European History (1)
		History	Journalism (History of Journalism) (1), Broadcasting (Radio and TV) (1), Sociology (1)
		Mass-Communication	Mass-Communication
ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS	EITHER, holding Ph.D. + 5 years of subsequent university teaching experience + publications acceptable to Riyadh University. OR, holding Ph.D. + Associate Professor title already conferred by a recognized and accredited University.	Arabic	Grammar and Syntax (1), Ancient Arabic Literature (1), Rhetoric and Criticism (1), Literature and Criticism (1), Philology and Phonetics (1)
		History	Islamic Archaeology (1), Ancient History and Archaeology (1), Archaeology (1), Ancient Civilizations (1), Islamic Arts (1), Medieval Islamic History (1), Islamic History (1), Modern Arabic History (1)
		Mass-Communication	Advertising (Art) (1)
		Sociological Studies	Sociology (1) - Female, Social Work (1) - Female
ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS	Ph. D.	Arabic	Ancient Arabic Literature (1) - Female, Grammar and Syntax (1) - Female
		Geography	Physical Geography (1) - Female
		History	Medieval Islamic History (1) - Female, Islamic History (1) - Female, European History (1) - Female, Modern Arabic History (1) - Female
		Mass-Communication	Journalism (Journalistic Writing) (1), Mass-Media (International and Theories) (1), Public Relations (1), Broadcasting and TV (1)
ASSISTANT PROFESSORS	M. A.	Sociological Studies	Social Work (1) - Female
		English Language & Literature	Modern Novel and Earlier Periods (1) - Female, Modern Prose and Earlier Periods (1) - Female, Modern Poetry and Earlier Periods (1) - Female, Drama (preferably in Post-Renaissance, Drama, excluding Modern Drama) (1), Drama (preferably in Post-Renaissance, Drama, including Modern Drama) (1) - Female
		Arabic	Grammar and Syntax (1) - Female
		Geography	Physical Geography (1) - Female, Human Geography (1) - Female, Linguistics (1) - Female
LECTURERS	B.A. (at least Grade Very Good).	English Language & Literature	Geography (1) - Female, Cartography (1) - Female
		Arabic	Grammar and Syntax (1) - Female
		Geography	Physical Geography (1) - Female, Human Geography (1) - Female, Linguistics (1) - Female
		English Language & Literature	Geography (1) - Female, Cartography (1) - Female
TEACHING ASSISTANTS	B.A. (at least Grade Very Good).	Arabic	Grammar and Syntax (1) - Female
		Geography	Physical Geography (1) - Female, Human Geography (1) - Female, Linguistics (1) - Female
		English Language & Literature	Geography (1) - Female, Cartography (1) - Female
		Arabic	Grammar and Syntax (1) - Female

(1) Applications should be sent (Registered) with curriculum vitae, testimonials and academic qualifications (nonreturnable) and certified by the Foreign Ministry and the Saudi Embassy and marked "Employment Application" to:

The Dean of the Faculty of Arts,  
P.O. Box 2456,  
University of Riyadh,  
Riyad, Saudi Arabia.

(2) Only applications received within one month from the date of publication of this notice will be considered.  
(3) Candidates chosen will only be notified at their enclosed address.

Saudi Arabia

## Higher Prices to Spur Soybean Planting

O. April 8 (AP-DJ). Soybean prices will prompt expansion of this spring by two separate sources. The private crop area devoted to this spring may increase by 10 per cent from last year, under 55 million acres, according to a survey by the Soybean Association's group, forecast that the replies done for Thomson, Securities, indicated a planting situation a state of flux and summary was conservative of an opinion on a statistical forecast.

cast that soybean plantings would jump to around 55.7 million acres. The association did not ask specifically what crops the intended soybeans might be displacing, but it noted that the biggest increases—between 12.4 and 13.2 per cent—were indicated in the South, where cotton and peanuts are among the chief competing crops. The expected increase in soybean planting in the corn belt amounted to 8.5 per cent.

The next official estimate of farmers' planting intention is due April 14. The last one, in January, indicated farmers would increase their corn plantings about 0.5 per cent from last year to 84.5 million acres, and

their soybean acres by 5.5 per cent to 53.1 million acres. Relative prices of the two commodities have since changed decidedly in favor of soybeans since then, however.

Mr. Leslie also said the winter wheat crop, normally about three-quarters of the total U.S. output, will probably be closer to 1.53 billion bushels this year than to the government's December estimate of 1.44 billion.

## Markets Closed

Securities exchanges and commodity markets were closed in the United States, Canada and most of Europe on Good Friday.

COMISION EJECUTIVE HIDROELECTRICAL  
DEL RIO LEMPA (CEL)  
EL SALVADOR, CENTRO AMERICA

Bids are invited for the work covered by the following contract documents:  
Contract documents 995-EF1, foundation and borrow exploration (consisting of performing approximately 500 linear meters of test pit excavation, 1,800 linear meters of overburden drilling, 400 linear meters of hollow stem augering and 2,300 linear meters of rock drilling), and  
contract documents 995-EF2, exploration of river alluvium (consisting of drilling approximately 75 linear meters of 18-inch diameter hole and 145 linear meters of 12-inch diameter hole).

Prospective bidders may obtain copies of the contract documents from the Harza Engineering Company, 150 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, 60606 and from the CEL, 9A, Calle Poniente 950, San Salvador, El Salvador, C.A.

The contract documents are expected to be ready for issue to qualified bidders the first week in April, 1977. The bid opening is scheduled for May 18, 1977, at 4:00 p.m., local time. The work is to be completed within 120 calendar days after signing the contract.

The CEL has applied for a loan from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the proceeds of this loan are intended to be applied to financing this work. Bidding is open to firms of all eligible member countries of the IDB.

In issuing this notice, the CEL does not bind itself to issue the contract documents.

Japan Pact  
Is Imminent

April 8 (AP)—The size and Japan will agree with "very strict" on Japanese rice exports to the U.S. "probably next 3 trade representative said today. If form it takes, it will take form of restraint with the goodwill of the U.S.," he told reporters. "I don't see what the U.S. is going to do because negotiating. But I have where we will come to an agreement. I said the agreement will be concluded in a week. We didn't reach because this is not a one," he said.

## INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

## Monsanto

The Electronics Business Group of the Monsanto Commercial Products Cy Europe/Africa has an opportunity for a

## Marketing Director

based at our Europe/Africa headquarters in Brussels.

The person appointed will be responsible for:

- developing short and long term marketing strategies
- product management with profit and loss accountability
- leading a small highly qualified sales team in major European countries, and through them directing an international distributor network.

A likely profile for the successful candidate:

- 5 to 10 years experience at management level, with ability to demonstrate successful and innovative marketing skills essential.
- experience in the electronics industry is an asset but the candidate could offer comparable experience in another technological field.

Whilst English is the management language of Monsanto, knowledge of other European languages would be distinct asset.

This position commands a salary and extra legal benefits which are competitive with the best in the community.

If you feel you have the necessary qualifications, please send your detailed application to Mr. J. VERLINDEN, Personnel Department, MONSANTO EUROPE S.A., avenue de Tervuren 270-272, B-1150 BRUSSELS, BELGIUM.

All applications will be handled in strict confidence.

## Monsanto











# THEATER IN LONDON

## Guided Tour of Urban Wasteland

By John Walker  
LONDON, April 8 (H.T.)—Stephen Poliakoff's play is concerned with an urban wasteland that is the projection of a dead inner life, a shabby plastic world without lasting values. His "Strawberry Fields" at the Cottesloe Theatre while he was resident playwright last year, provides a guided tour of the dreary landscape his characters inhabit.

They move from bleak highway restaurant to shabby bus station to derelict cinemas and abandoned hot dogs stalls, from picnic at litter-infested roadides, with jet planes roaring low overhead, to grubby all-night cafe. In such places, humanity withers and the people have less life than the electronic machines, the juke boxes and one-armed bandits.

Usually, Mr. Poliakoff's characters are trapped within this world, unable to escape. In "Strawberry Fields," a political play concerned with the clash of ideologies, his

central characters are determined to sweep away the rubbish that clogs Britain, which in their view includes not only things, particularly cars, but also people, especially immigrants. They remain, though, just as trapped and without hope of salvation.

Vaguely Rightist  
Charlotte (Jane Asher) and Kevin (Stephen Rea) are members of a vaguely rightist political group, the English People's Party, whose platform is mainly anti-pollution and pro-conservation. It is difficult to be more explicit since Mr. Poliakoff never specifies exactly what his characters are for. We only discover that they are against, which is black people, highways and those who don't agree with them.

On their journey from London to Scotland, organizing the party, collecting money and handing out pamphlets, they are pestered into giving a lift to Nick (Kenneth Cranham), who turns out to be a liberal, thus giving some op-

portunity for ideological discussions.

Charlotte's attitudes seemed formed by disgust at people poorer and dirtier than herself and delight at her own strength of mind, which she equates with superiority. Kevin is a 1960s hippy turning psychopath—what Nick defines as "the 'Easy Rider' bit gone sour"—whose mind is added by sadistic films.

Both are believable enough in isolation but it is difficult to imagine either working as political activists. Their discourse with Nick is hardly contaminated by ideas. In argument, both sides display passion but not actual debate, which may be accurate reporting of current politics but makes for dull theater.

Charlotte, anyway, has a habit of winning arguments by shooting people and, after she kills a policeman, the play becomes a chase, a form that works better in the cinema than on the stage.



From left, Stephen Rea (Kevin), Jane Asher (Charlotte), Anne Leon (Mrs. Roberts).

Talented Writer  
Mr. Poliakoff is a talented writer, only 25. And there are some effective moments, such as a violent confrontation between the three after the murder of the black background sound of music. And he effectively makes the point that Charlotte's paranoid vision of Britain on the brink of

a civil war, with armed leftist groups ready to begin guerrilla warfare in the streets, is brought closer to reality by her own actions, cold-bloodedly shooting down those who, she fears, threaten her beliefs.

But the play's repetitions and its reliance on an exchange of slogans instead of political debate suggest that it might have been better had it been shorter.

Michael Apted's direction does little to create much interaction between the three central characters, although he gets excellent edgy performances from the cast. And he does insist on shining bright lights in the eyes of his

## MOSCOW Master and Margarita —Rarity for Russia

By David K. Shipley  
MOSCOW, April 8 (H.T.)—Mikhail Bulgakov's novel "The Master and Margarita" written during the Stalinist 1930s and suppressed for 30 years, reached the Moscow stage Wednesday night as a bold, politically unorthodox play that is causing a stir of excitement among many of the capital's drama-lovers.

Staged by Yuri Lyubimov, the adventurous artistic director of the Taganka Theater, the production is startlingly faithful to Bulgakov's mystical, sardonic story of a brief visit that the Devil pays to modern Moscow. The action moves back and forth between the trial and crucifixion of Christ, and a kaleidoscope of satanic tricks that evoke the greed of Moscow's residents, drive sane citizens into madhouses, corrode law and order, nourish shams and leave everyone debased except the Master and Margarita.

The Master is a writer devoted to the search for truth. He has done a book on Christ's death, portraying Pontius Pilate as a man tortured by his role in passing sentence on Jesus. The work is rejected by Soviet publishing authorities and the Master—the epitome of honesty—is confined to a mental hospital.

Margarita, his illicit and selfless lover, is summoned by Satan to preside over a great ball for the dead (which she does half-nude, her back to the audience) and in return she asks the Devil to free the Master. Her request grants a great, revolting curtain swings back to reveal the writer, wearing hospital garb and clutching a pillow, positioned against the cross where Jesus died. For a moment, it seems as if the Master, too, has been crucified. But he then walks from the cross to Margarita's embrace.

This is heavy stuff in an officially atheistic society where the correctness of political and historical interpretation is determined by the party, not by a lone voice or a supernatural force. The novel, completed in 1938 after a decade's work, was not allowed to appear until 1966 and 1967, when it was serialized in the magazine Moskva. The full book followed shortly thereafter.

Even with little advance publicity, word of the premiere spread rapidly through the city. Hundreds of ticketless fans—perhaps two or three thousand in the audience spilled into the street outside, imploring those to sell them extra tickets. Writers and film-makers testified to the privilege and stratification Bulgakov ridiculed in the for the bulk of the seats, apparently been sold through channels of rank and not publicly.

Actually, Bulgakov's mockery of the arrogant, official writers—dandies, a "members-only" club, fancy apartment—was dodged on stage, several compromises. The Lyubimov and his colleagues dimly Dyachin made in the script.

There is plenty to titillate Moscow. "You are atheists?" asks smiling Satan played by V. Smekhov. He discovers the covetous think there is a and no Devil. He is fac audience. "What kind of try is this? Whatever about, there isn't any."

Line after line is pun by appreciative laughter. Margarita asks a Devil's help has come to arrest her, does one only have to a person for them to i they're going to be arreste helper says.

The Master, freed by Sa worried that official paper him still an inmate of the hospital, watches as Sata sistant tears them up. "Remove the document a remove the man."

In the novel, the ap house in which the Devil his temporary stay, at 30 his qualified Anglo-American far doveys Street, has long b scene of mysterious dis ances. People go off and don't return. The anal the secret police work Stalin is clear, but the peapances are dropped fr play. The allegory remaine ver, at least for those to see it on that level.

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## ENTERTAINMENT IN N.Y.

NEW YORK, April 8 (H.T.)—This is how New York Times critics rate new plays and films:

**Plays**

"Cold Storage," by Ronald Ribman, is one of this author's "best plays, just possibly his very best," Clive Barnes says. There are two patients on a hospital roof garden, one is a New York Armenian greengrocer dying of cancer, the other is a Jewish art dealer, who is in the hospital "under investigation." The two men talk. "With his gallow's humor and verve, Ribman has provided a fine contrast of personalities. He is concerned with themes such as death as escape, death as expiation of guilt, as well as death as a special tribal custom," the loose ends are never tied up tidily enough. Chamber runs riot over theme." The acting is "superlative." Michel Lipton

**Films**

"Andrey Rose," directed by Robert Wise, "is the first movie to expose ineptitude in the traffic-managing of domestic souls," according to Vincent Canby. It's about a 5-year-old, Ivy, who is killed in an automobile accident—two minutes later she is born again as Andrey Rose. "Try-Andrey Rose is a mess." For Canby, "it is depressing to see money and intelligence thrown away on material of this husting, completely unimaginative sort." Marsha Mason, as the mother, "is wasted," while Anthony Hopkins, as the father of dead Ivy, "is terrible." The job has been "bungled by Wise," who meets every cliché in the script by Frank De Felitta, "with one of his own."

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## pan A-Freighter Still Seeks New Port, Amid Civil Protest

YOKO, April 8 (AP)—Japan's illow nuclear ship Mutsu, out of its home port for the first time in 1974 by angry fishermen after a brief test run, is to be evicted and still has found a new home.

The 8,214-ton experimental nuclear ship never was particularly successful and a slight radiation in its first test run made it outcast.

It was allowed back into its old home port of Mutsu, 450 miles north of Tokyo, only after

## pan Soviet Fail Fish Issues

SCOV, April 8 (UPI)—Japan's Agriculture and Forestry Minister Zenko Suzuki talked with Fisheries Minister Alex. Ishkov today but failed to make headway in solving major problems blocking a fishing agreement.

The two did agree that lower-level delegations would be technical discussions to work out details of the agreement. The talks had been on off at the end of last month.

Japanese sources said they will make progress on the issues of whether the Kurile Islands would be included in the Soviet 200-mile offshore economic zone and whether Soviet operations would be allowed to continue close to the coast.

## bor Offensive ows in Japan

YOKO, April 8 (UPI)—Three in government and private industry workers went on strike to press for higher wages in the first round of Japan's annual spring labor offensive.

Workers are aiming at 15-per-cent pay increases ranging from equivalent of \$83 to \$100 a month. Management is determined to keep the increase below 10 per cent.

The strike was spearheaded by hour workers by two unions in the Japanese railroads, which led in stoppage of all high-speed "bullet" trains and most express trains throughout the country. A total of 41 unions went on strike, according to the union-member Spring Labor Joint Struggle Council.

**Quake Toll at 352**  
YOKO, April 8 (AP)—The toll in Wednesday's earthquake in west-central Iran risen to 352, the official news agency Pars said.

officials sealed its nuclear reactor and promised to move it to a new home port by next Thursday.

While negotiations went on with fishermen worried about contamination of fishing grounds, the Mutsu drifted off the coast. Now it sits at a wharf, idle except for check runs of its auxiliary Diesel engine twice a month by its crew of 34.

"It is definitely impossible to move the ship out on time," said Junichi Yamaji of the Scientific and Technology Agency. "All we can do is to beg the local authorities for some more time."

"Theoretically the Mutsu could drift again after the deadline. But obviously this is not the best way. We believe the city and prefectural officials will permit a slight delay," Mr. Yamaji said.

Mutsu Mayor Kanji Kikuchi, who took a stand against the nuclear ship in his 1973 election campaign, said: "Since 1974, we have constantly asked the government to keep the promise. All they said was they would do their best. No further explanation."

**One Candidate**  
The only candidate as a temporary haven for the Mutsu is Sasebo, 600 miles southwest of Tokyo, but approval is needed from the Nagasaki Prefectural and Sasebo Municipal Legislatures.

The prefecture wants to return central government construction of a \$1.45-billion high-speed rail line to its capital, Nagasaki, while the city expects more government orders for its recession-stricken shipbuilding industry, local officials said.

More troubling is the prefecture's demand for removal of the Mutsu's radioactive uranium fuel rods before its arrival, a job that cannot be done at the ship's present wharf because special facilities there were closed in the 1974 furor.

The government declines to say where it will send the ship for the unloading, which requires special facilities for storing the fuel rods. But speculation is that the work could be done at a much smaller port, 80 miles north of Tokyo. The port adjoins a nuclear-power plant complex.

That port, however, is considered too small to become a permanent home for the Mutsu and that area also has vocal opponents to the ship.

"We cannot scrap the Mutsu as some people insist," Mr. Yamaji said. "We need nuclear energy and the project already has cost us 17 billion yen (\$56.67 million)," he added.



GOOD FRIDAY PROCESSION—Israelis guard Christian pilgrims along the Via Dolorosa.

## Old Jerusalem Filled by Easter, Passover Crowds

JERUSALEM, April 8 (Reuters)—Thousands of pilgrims, many stumbling beneath the weight of heavy wooden crosses, plodded along the ancient, cobble streets to Calvary today to commemorate Jesus' crucifixion.

Israeli government officials said that well over 100,000 tourists—a record—arrived for Easter and the week-long Jewish Passover holiday, which ends tomorrow.

A special service—an office—in the Old City's Church of the Holy Sepulcher, traditional site of Christ's burial, marked the beginning of the Easter week-end religious program.

The Latin patriarch, the Most Rev. Giuseppe Beltritti, conducted the hour-long Good Friday service, which ended with a procession of monks and priests leading pilgrims along the Via Dolorosa, the way to Calvary, where Christ was crucified. The pilgrims stopped to pray at the 15 stations of the cross. Israeli police and soldiers guarded the procession.

In the afternoon, Jews filled the Old City's narrow streets, walking to visit their holiest site, the Western (Wailing) Wall.

## Cosmos-902 Launched

MOSCOW, April 8 (UPI)—The Soviet Union has launched Cosmos-902, Tass said.

## London Air Strike May Ease

LONDON, April 8 (Reuters)—British Airways has won trade union support for a plan to restore the strike-hit airline's operations by using management staff to do the work of engineers, who have been discharged.

The agreement, which an official described as making "industrial history," followed the dismissal yesterday of 1,250 maintenance engineers whose unofficial dispute has halted all British Airways domestic and European flights out of Heathrow Airport.

Trade unions have agreed that the maintenance of aircraft normally carried out by the engineers will be done by management engineering experts.

The Civil Aviation National Joint Council, on which management and unions are represented, worked out the strike-breaking plan last night. A statement said the trade union members of the council agreed that they and

## Walkout Is Averted In Hotels of Lisbon

LISBON, April 8 (Reuters)—A threatened strike by hotel workers was averted last night when union leaders and officials of the state tourism company signed a wage agreement here, officials said today.

The hotel workers, who threatened to strike if agreement was not reached by the end of this month, accepted an improved offer of a 14-per-cent pay increase, dropping earlier demands for a rise of 25 per cent.

## Israeli-Held Girl's Parents Sure of Innocence

By Dial Torgerson

JERUSALEM, April 8.—Two middle-aged West Germans who found their missing daughter imprisoned in Israel as a suspected terrorist are returning home convinced of her innocence after two brief visits with her.

Bright Schultz disappeared in January of last year as suddenly and completely as if she had been plucked from the earth.

Later, it was learned she had been arrested by Kenyan military police, with the aid of Israeli intelligence agents, during or after an attempt by a terrorist band to shoot down an El Al airliner at Nairobi's Embakasi Airport.

Miss Schultz, a German woman and three Arab men, were turned over to the Israelis by Kenya and became a small but important part in the worldwide war between terrorists and counter-terrorist agencies.

The Kenyan case, publicly acknowledged by Israel only last week, was significant because:

• It led to the cooperation between Israeli secret agents and Kenya's special military police unit that facilitated the July raid on Uganda's Entebbe airport in which more than 100 Israeli hostages held by Palestinian hijackers were freed by Israeli commandos.

• The Entebbe hijackers broke the story of the Kenyan incident by demanding release of the 5 among 53 terrorists held in various parts of the world. The governments of both Kenya and Israel officially denied having them—apparently to discourage other attempts to seize hostages as a price for the prisoners' freedom.

Israel last week disclosed their presence here and their impending trial by secret court-martial, to foreclose possible publication of the details by "hostile elements." Israel must now face worldwide publicity over the trial.

• West Germany lodged an "emphatic protest" over Israel's secret imprisonment of two of its citizens for more than a year and said that it was reserving the right to take "further steps"—perhaps including a demand that the Germans be tried in public.

• "Together with the Entebbe operation," said the Israeli Foreign Ministry, "this frustrated attempt was one of the most impressive achievements of the war against terrorism in which Israel stands alone. Israel will continue to defend its air routes as in the past."

• Israeli intelligence is said to have warned Greek security forces that three different terrorist organizations were plotting to seize Israeli passengers and attempt to exchange them for the five terrorists seized in Kenya. Security was then tightened at the Athens airport, where the Entebbe hijackers had boarded the Air France Airbus last June, it was reported.

Miss Schultz, 23, remains a prisoner in an undisclosed Israeli prison, unaware of the worldwide implications of her arrest.

"The only world events she knows about in the last 14 months," said her attorney, Lea Tsemes, "is the fact that German terrorist leader Ulfrike Meinhof had committed suicide in prison."

Miss Tsemes has not been recognized by Israel as Miss Schultz's lawyer and has not been able to see her. But she was able to help the prisoner's parents make arrangements for two brief visits with their daughter, the first last week, the second this week.

"A German-speaking father was with them and kept them from discussing the case," said Miss Tsemes.

Miss Schultz's mother told newsmen here that she is convinced her daughter played no role in the Nairobi incident. Miss Tsemes says that she believes that Miss Schultz and the German man, Thomas Reuter, 24, were arrested three days after the three Arabs were picked up Jan. 18.

Little is known here of Mr. Reuter, whose family has not visited him. Miss Schultz is from the western part of West Germany. She was active in leftist politics in Germany, as was her brother, Miss Tsemes said. Her family, however, has no knowledge that

she was involved in terrorist activity.

It was Miss Tsemes who told the parents of the presence in Israel of the prisoners taken in Kenya. The Schultz family was informed by an anonymous letter that Miss Tsemes was a Jerusalem lawyer who might help find the missing Germans. The Schultzes wrote to her and she checked with Israeli authorities and was told they were here.

Miss Tsemes, 31, a member of a Marxist group here, has handled many cases of Arabs arrested by Israeli authorities on security grounds.

© Los Angeles Times

## Bomb Aide at Trial

JERUSALEM, April 8 (UPI)—Israel will allow a West German government representative to attend the secret military trial of two suspected West German guerrillas, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

Foreign Ministry Director-General Shlomo Avineri told West German Ambassador Per Fischer of the decision, the spokesman said.

Their secret trial will start soon and a government official said a West German representative will be allowed to attend because no foreign lawyers are permitted in Israeli military courts.

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## SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

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To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Mr. John Shelby in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVERT. SOURCE
Int'l Area Manager		Industrial National Bank (European & West African activities)	Providence, Rhode Island, USA	7-10 yrs. banking exp.; min. 4 yrs. int'l circles; Eng., French lang.	K. R. Cole, Industrial National Bank, 11 Westminister Street, Providence, Rhode Island 02903, U.S.A.	I.H.T. 31-3-77
Gen. Man. Investment Banking		Leading Trading group.	Gulf area	Sound int'l banking exp.; world-wide contacts in financial circles.	Box 31847, I.H.T., Kingsway House, 105 Kingsway, London W.C.2.	I.H.T. 31-3-77
Senior Internal Auditors	U.S.\$18,000 to U.S.\$25,000	Major international manufacturer.	Brussels	Min. 5 yrs. audit exp. of which 2 yrs. practical exp. industrial auditing; French & or Ger., -Eng.	Price Waterhouse, ret. MAS 200, 60 Rue Ravenstein, 1050 Brussels.	I.H.T. 31-3-77
Deputy Head-Euro-bond, Dept.	Competitive compensation package	Int'l wholesale banking activities.	Paris, travel in Mid-East	Bel. 30-40 yrs.; min. 5 yrs. exp. Eurobond activ.; proven record of success in this area; Eng., -Fr.	Charles Barker GmbH, Kellenhofweg 137, 6000 Frankfurt am Main.	I.H.T. 31-3-77
Branch Manager	Competitive compensation package	Int'l wholesale banking activities.	Bahrain	8-10 yrs. sol. bank exp.; prov. rec. of suc. along with sup. man. skills; Eng., -Fr. & or Arabic.	Charles Barker GmbH, Kellenhofweg 137, 6000 Frankfurt am Main.	I.H.T. 31-3-77
Real Estate Loan Officer	Competitive compensation package	Int'l wholesale banking activities.	Paris, -travel	Late 20s early 30s; Chartered surveyor with relevant exp. int'l real estate; Eng., -French.	Charles Barker GmbH, Kellenhofweg 137, 6000 Frankfurt am Main.	I.H.T. 31-3-77
Financial Director	£25/30,000	Int'l Group.	Amman, Jordan	CA CPA qual. backed by bus. de-vel. exp. senior mgmt. level of int'l finance; around 40 yrs.	Box A. 5890, Financial Times, 10 Cannon, Senior mgmt. level of int'l finance; around 40 yrs.	Financial Times 31-3-77
General Manager		French subsidiary of American NYSE listed multinational.	France	Bil. Eng. Fr.; both industrial mktg & financial or general mgmt. exp.	Box D-5698, International Herald Tribune, 21 R. de Berry, 75380 Paris Cedex 08.	I.H.T. 2-4-77
Director Eur. Mktg. Operations	Excellent & fringe benefits	Major Aerospace co.	Brussels	5-10 yrs. Eur. mktg. exp. in areas of weapon systems & avionics.	Box D-5703, International Herald Tribune, 21 R. de Berry, 75380 Paris Cedex 08.	I.H.T. 2-4-77
Export Manager	Depending experience & qualities	Major European group (pharmaceutical division).	Brussels, -travel	Wide exp. int'l pharmaceutical market; 35-45 yrs.; French, Eng., -Jap.	Ref. A 956 2, P.A. Management, 388 Ave. Louise, 1050 Brussels. Tel.: 648.65.55.	I.H.T. 2-4-77
Chef de Marchés		Société française, filiale Groupe International.	France	Hmo de mktg., produits "Grand Publ.", double d'un animat. d'équipages; Fr., Eng., -Esp. & ou Ital.	Ref. 71407/H.I., R. Verdet, Sele-Coges, 33 Quai Gallieni, 92152 Suresnes, France.	I.H.T. 2-4-77
Int'l Senior Auditor	F.F.110,000	Un des plus importants groupes industriels américains.	Europe	Solide form. comptable; 4-5 ans exp. d'audit, ds cabinet int'l; Fran., Ang., -Alle.	Ref. M. 6701, G. C. Fulconis, 33 Av. du Maine 75755 Paris Cedex 15.	Lle Monde 5-4-77
General Manager	£20,000 tax free	Consumer Credit Finance.	Middle-East	35-45 yrs; extensive top level mgt. exp. consumer credit opp. with major finance house.	D. A. Ravenscroft, ref. C D 10381, MSL Int'l, 17 Stratton St., London W1X 6DS.	I.H.T. 5-4-77
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V.P. & General Manager	Highly competitive	Int'l manufacturer, designer & marketer of beverage & food service equip.	Europe	Strong bkgd. in mktg., finance & manufacture of beverage & food service equip.; bilingual.	Box J-61, The Wall Street Journal, 22 Cortland St., New York, N.Y. 10007.	Wall Street Journal 5-4-77



## The Inexpressible Rights

When the House of Representatives approved a bill providing \$5.2 billion in foreign aid, it added a clause which said, in effect, that aid could be given to citizens of a country that violates their human rights, but not to the country itself. The Carter administration regards this as too severe a control over its own ability to use aid in foreign affairs: the chairman of the House Banking Committee, Henry Reuss, considers that the bill contains too large a loophole: "What shall it profit these people," he said, "if they are going to be tortured by the person administering the aid?"

These contrasting views about what is in fact a stiff example of congressional control in an area full of contradictions and relatively illustrate the confusion which the issue of human rights has introduced into U.S. policy. Ambassador Andrew Young, for example, has been lecturing the British on civil rights, which, for a black former congressman from Georgia, is a striking example of how the world has changed in the past decade. The assumption that a government—or its bank—will represent a respect for human rights tomorrow because it does so today can be tested by what the Congolese government has done in the way of dissolving the National Assembly and suspending local officials after the assassination of President Marien Ngouabi. The reverse can be explored in India since Indira Gandhi's defeat.

The natural result of such contradictions

would be a U.S. policy of giving aid on a day-to-day basis, with no long-term loans or gifts—something which is hardly practical.

There is also the problem of communized lands which govern through a single party, by rigged votes and with national discipline that begins in school and is carried out by "re-educational" camps. When a people decides between such a system and, say, a military dictatorship, where does that leave the United States? And if financial or food aid to the wrong parties either helps corrupt them or is accompanied by a drift to either of these forms of deprivation of human rights, does a Korean or Vietnamese policy action necessarily follow?

Jews today are considering the flight of their ancestors from slavery: Christians commemorate the crucifixion of Jesus by a brutal infliction of Roman power. Civil rights are a vital element of any decent human society—the United States fought for them on their own soil in the late 18th and mid-19th centuries, and hopes to hold its victories in those contests as genuine steps toward human freedom. But how to work toward such ends remains difficult and delicate—matters of choice and, too often, compromise, rather than simple exportation of statutory decisions or whims of government. Rights should be expressed, they may be fought for—but rights are not easily expressible in cases where they may result in dubious battle.

## The Sadat Formula

Anwar Sadat, President of Egypt, no longer holds that Israel is an "abnormal" presence without a due place in the Middle East sun. He is ready for an Arab sort of peace—a formal acceptance of Israel's existence, if not its right to exist. As he indicated clearly on his visit in Washington, he knows that this is remote from the Israeli sort of peace—full, normal, confidence-building contacts—that Mr. Carter believes to be the appropriate quid for the quo of returning Arab territory occupied by Israel in the 1967 war. In its place he offers two considerations: first, the implicit spectacle of his ouster by a less moderate leader if further political concessions are demanded of him; and second, the explicit adoption of a policy of acting as a bulwark against the expansion of Soviet (and Cuban) influence in the Mideast and Africa. Anwar Sadat, anti-Soviet bulwark: that is the role, deeply ironic for an Egyptian, that he is claiming now.

Much is appealing in President Sadat's plea. No one familiar with the Mideast can fail to respect the distance he has come, or the courage it took to make the journey. The mutters of his generals, watching him break off with one arms supplier in Moscow before firming up ties with another in Washington, are almost audible. The discontent of the Egyptian masses is a plain and perilous political fact. Mr. Sadat has striven heroically to make the Palestine Liberation Organization into a presentable negotiating partner. It is not hard to imagine his disappointment that the recent PLO Congress in Cairo produced results that the Israelis distributed widely in Washington to prove their point that the PLO is unfit

company at any future Geneva conference on the Mideast.

Yet the Sadat formula—first the Arabs should get back their land and set up a Palestinian state, then the Arabs may consider giving Israel recognition, contacts, commerce, etc.—is simply unacceptable. Mr. Carter, we understand, so indicated to Mr. Sadat. This formula would remove Israel's best cards before it had achieved its legitimate political and diplomatic objectives. It would also leave the Mideast in much the same unstable condition that has already generated four wars.

The Sadat formula is, in fact, fully as unacceptable and dangerous as the Rabin formula, as the Israeli government position could have been described until the shocking but necessary withdrawal of his election candidacy on Thursday due to a personal financial scandal. Israel demands its sort of peace but offers in return a good bit less than complete withdrawal from the occupied territories. That approach would strip the Arabs of their best cards before they had achieved their territorial objectives. That Mr. Sadat, like Mr. Rabin and almost any conceivable successor to him, is politically weak does not let either side off the hook.

The best course remains, we are convinced, the Carter formula: A phased withdrawal from virtually all territory taken in 1967 in return for piecemeal steps toward full peace, with a Palestinian "homeland" established along the way, and the end result agreed to as a matter of principle in advance. We are not sanguine about the U.S. capacity to move the Mideast parties in this direction, but we see no acceptable alternative to it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Word and Deed in South Africa

Clarity and liberty tend to go together, like nuts and bolts. People who write and speak in the public arena have a certain obligation, therefore, to turn the wrench every once in a while in an act of preventive maintenance.

This thought is occasioned by two pieces of correspondence. The Times' John Burns reports from South Africa that the nation's Afrikaner minority is digging in for a long period of siege to stave off pressures for majority rule. What the white regime fears, of course, is not democracy as such but any variation that might end in giving effective power to blacks—who outnumber whites in the population by more than four to one. Simultaneously, a friend in the State Department complains about a recent editorial which attributed to President Carter the view that he favors "black majority rule" in southern Africa. We were advised that the President and all official policy statements are being very careful these days to speak only of "majority rule," precisely because the United States wishes to avoid frightening Africa's white minorities and because "majority rule" is a numerical rather than a racial idea that does not exclude whites from a ruling coalition.

We accept the correction but are saddened to note that the semanticists in Wash-

ington are riding higher than the policymakers. The Afrikaners are not and will not be reassured by the news that "majority rule" may encompass political office for some whites. They have raised "minority" rule by whites over blacks to a theological doctrine, essential for the preservation of their "civilization."

Integration and the gradual accession of blacks to political and economic power have had their champions in South Africa, both white and black, and they have been driven to despair, isolated, jailed. If there is time for outside pressure to wear down official racism and repression in South Africa, then it must be applied on the side of these gradual integrationists, both white and black. Majority rule in the sense of one-man, one-vote can be the ultimate objective, but for the moment it is a slogan so frightening to the Afrikaner that it only causes him to surrender white freedoms to deny the black. Americans might better champion the elementary political decency for blacks, free speech and economic equality, step by step toward a time when blacks can negotiate for their own political future. And having turned down the rhetoric, Washington might then concentrate on turning up the pressure toward realistic ends.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

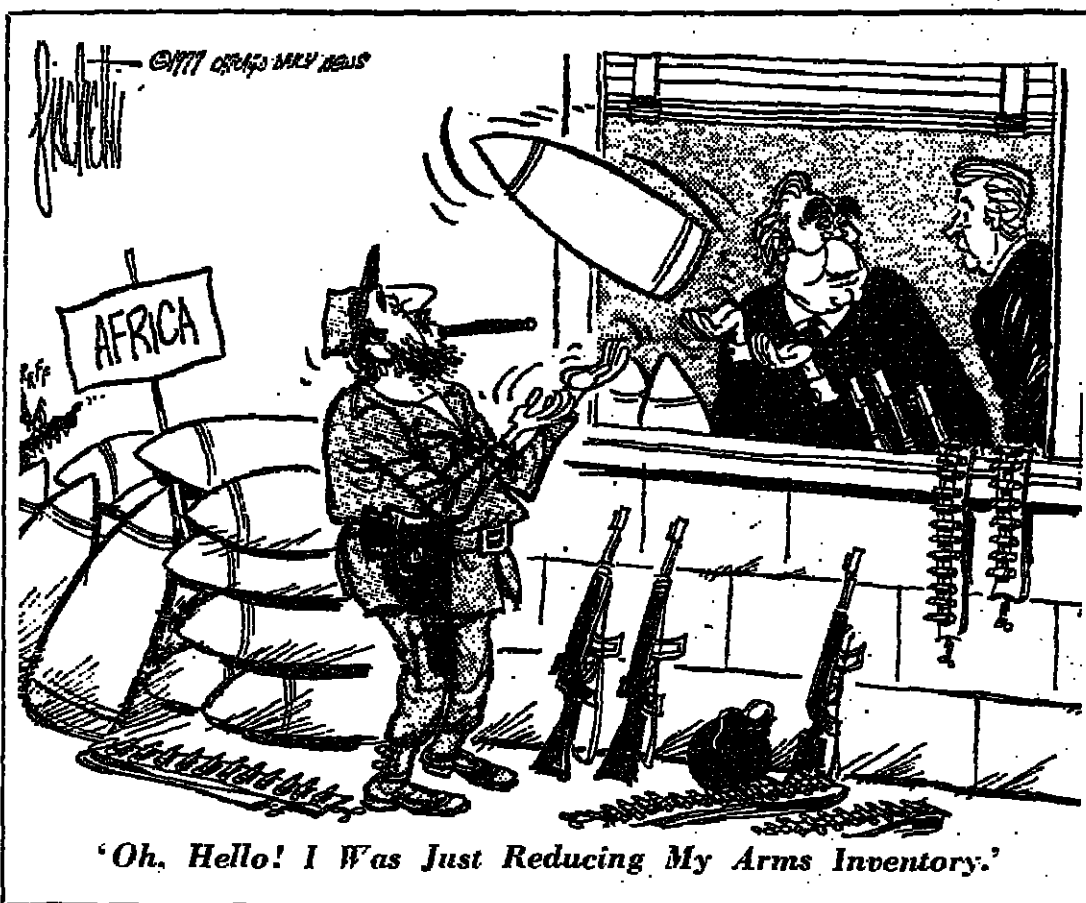
April 9, 1902

BRUSSELS—The agitation in favor of universal suffrage led to several disturbances throughout the country yesterday. A mob of 1,500 attacked the police in Brussels and severely injured two of them. A demonstration was also directed against Prince Albert's palace. At Antwerp the crowd mobbed the Clerical deputies. At Ghent the police were about to fire when a Socialist deputy persuaded his followers to disperse.

### Fifty Years Ago

April 9, 1927

BOSTON—Taking every precaution as the result of the worldwide protest from Communist, Labor and radical groups, authorities have assigned 300 heavily armed police to guard the courthouse at Dedham tomorrow when Judge Webster Thayer fixes the date of execution for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti for the murder of a paymaster at South Braintree, Mass., seven years ago. It has been one of the greatest legal battles in history.



## Africa: State and Church at Odds

By Michael T. Kaufman

NAIROBI—One of the few internal challenges confronting both the white minority regimes of Rhodesia and South Africa and many black African governments is opposition to national policies from religious groups.

In Rhodesia, the government of Prime Minister Ian Smith, which has been the object of criticism from Christian churches for years, arrested and then deported Donald F. Lamont, a Roman Catholic bishop who had challenged Rhodesia's conduct of the war against black nationalist guerrillas. Last week it was reported that the government had arrested two other Rhodesian churchmen on charges they harbored rebel fighters. In South Africa, Catholics have defied apartheid laws by permitting black children to enroll in their private schools. The Christian Institute in South Africa and its leader, the Rev. Beyers Naude, a Dutch Reformed minister, have been constantly harassed by the government for bearing witness to racial injustice.

### Persecuted

In black Africa, the frictions between church and state are equally evident. In Guinea, for example, a Catholic archbishop was imprisoned for life seven years ago for allegedly conspiring to overthrow the Marxist government of Sekou Toure. In Uganda, where an Anglican archbishop died in February in suspicious circumstances, Christian groups have charged that churchmen are being systematically persecuted and killed. Other church-state conflicts have taken place in Zaire, Congo, Ethiopia, Cameroon, Upper Volta, Burundi, Mozambique and Nigeria.

While the specifics of the cases differ, generally the conflicts arise from what political leaders viewed as the demands of rising nationalism and the question of who shall render what unto whom. With the withdrawal of colonial administrations, the churches largely assumed responsibility for maintaining education and health institutions in the newly independent nations. As most of these countries moved toward one-party or even one-man rule, the religious institutions, because of their wide audience and prestige, provided the strongest above-ground challenge to government policies.

As in Graham Greene's "The Power and the Glory," churchmen serving eternal ideals and institutions were often pitted

against politicians—almost all of them, ironically, elected—whose values were temporal, pragmatic and frequently subject to change. For example, Dr. Hastings Banda, the leader of Malawi and a somewhat puritanical Presbyterian elder, saw the reluctance of Jehovah's Witnesses to join the country's political party as a threat to his nation-building designs. As a result, 35,000 members of the sect were banded into exile and when they returned, unwanted by authorities in Mozambique, were harassed in a government campaign that reportedly continues.

In Zaire, President Mobutu Sese Seko, a practicing Roman Catholic, regarded Catholic criticism of his policies of African authenticity as an impediment to national reconciliation and a potential threat to his rule. In 1972, Mr. Mobutu publicly charged that Cardinal Muzila, the Archbishop of Kinshasa, was "a subversive and treacherous influence on his own country" who had been "conspiring with himself with the colonialists." As Cardinal Muzila fled the country, President Mobutu forbade baptisms, made it an offense to use Christian names and announced the takeover by the government of church schools.

But, as in most of Africa, the influence of religion in Zaire is so strong that Mr. Mobutu, a skillful politician, recognized the wisdom of retreat. Still affirming his authenticity campaign, he turned the schools back to the churches and has warmly welcomed the cardinal home, even bestowing upon him the Order of the Leopard, the country's highest decoration.

Mr. Mobutu's evident love-hate relationship with the church is not unusual; the connection between religion and pre-independence nationalist movements in Africa has been close. The Presidents of Liberia, Malawi and Zambia are all Protestant ministers, two of the leading Rhodesian nationalists, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and Bishop Abel Muzorewa, are ordained churchmen and the President of Tanzania, Julius K. Nyerere, is an active Catholic with close ties to the Catholic Worker Movement. But if the churches assisted nationalists in their rise to power, they have made use of their position to criticize what they regard as abuses of that power.

A religious map of Africa would show the demarcation between Moslem and Christian pre-em-

nence as running roughly through northern Nigeria, eastward through Chad, the Sudan, northern Ethiopia and then swinging down the Indian Ocean coast to include all of Somalia and the eastern areas of Kenya and Tanzania as Islamic conversions continue to grow. In both regions, however, traditional religions are still practiced and animist beliefs are often incorporated into the faiths left by missionaries. Any numbers in Africa are vague but the World Council of Churches has reported that by the end of this century, it is believed that Africa will have more Christians than any other continent.

### Marxist Vision

In addition to church-state tension, there is also tension, particularly in northern and central Africa, between Islam and Christianity, often with political overtones. Almost totally Christian Uganda is ruled by a Moslem, Idi Amin, who espouses the propagation of Islam. Largely Moslem Eritrea is battling the central government of predominantly Coptic Christian Ethiopia for the right to secede. Moslem Somalia is competing with Christian Ethiopia for power in the horn of Africa, even though both governments nominally share a Marxist vision.

In European and Western terms the historic interplay of nationalism and religious movements goes back to the Reformation. Jan Hus, John Knox and the Pilgrims, in Africa, both churches and states and the relations between them are being forged now.

## Waist Deep in Mideast Nuance

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—The perennial quest for peace in the Middle East keeps Washington waist deep in nuance.

When Israel's Prime Minister Rabin (who resigned on Thursday) was here, President Carter let slip an endorsement of "defensible borders" for Israel. To you, gentle reader, "defensible borders" probably sounds like an unexceptionable aspiration, especially when you consider the alternative. But students of such things regarded Carter's phrase as an indecency because Israel uses that phrase to express its aspirations.

Israel should be forgiven this quirk. It has had experience with indefensible borders. There have been four wars against Israel (five, counting the 1967-70 "war of attrition") in 29 years, and not a minute of genuine peace. From the 1967 borders, Syrian artillery could smash Israeli settlements, and Arab armor could have sliced Israel in half in an hour at the point where Israel was just 10 miles wide. But talk of "defensible borders" is considered indecent.

Now Egypt's President Sadat has come and gone, leaving scholars chewing contentedly on new nuances.

### Seizes Remark

One morning at the White House, Sadat seized upon a remark Carter made two weeks earlier while chatting with Clinton, Mass. Carter said there that "the Palestinians deserve a homeland." Clinton took this calmly, perhaps because Carter did not say the homeland should be next door to Clinton. He did not say where it should be.

But Sadat, standing next to Carter, rather impudently told him, "You came very close to the proper remedy for the Palestinian problem." What is needed, Sadat said, "is the establishment of a political entity where the Palestinians can, at long last, be a community of citizens—not a group of refugees."

Another nuance had been sown. Sadat said "entity" rather than "nation" or "state." Until tonight, there flourished the theory that Sadat was softening Arab insistence on a Palestinian state. But that evening, in a dinner toast to Carter, Sadat spoke of "a national homeland," and praised Carter as the first President to say "the Palestinians should have their home-

## Threat From Armenians

## Deadline for Terror

By C.L. Sulzberger

SAINT-TROPEZ, France—A new terrorist campaign whose proclaimed goal is to "strike" at Turkish officials and possessions abroad has been scheduled to start Easter midnight (April 10) by a terrorist group calling itself "Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia."

A communiqué published by its "general revolutionary command, Armenia," threatens "any Turkish institution that lies within its striking limits." It warns foreign governments unless "they lift the protection thus far accorded" to Turks and Turkish property they will be "held responsible for the innocent victims within their own personnel."

Travelers are cautioned against using any form of Turkish transportation including the state airlines "because they might become the innocent victims of our rage." The "general revolutionary command" boasts that its "secret army" has already "successfully" carried out not only the operations in Santa Barbara, Calif., Vienna, Paris and Beirut but also struck the enemy in Ankara and Istanbul.

### 3 Murders

The three known incidents were the 1973 murder of the Turkish vice-consul in Los Angeles by an Armenian, Meguerditch Yankian, and the 1975 murders of Turkey's ambassadors in Vienna and Paris. The "secret army" claims its "Bokikian Command" was responsible for the Vienna killing and the "Kurken Mendian Command" was responsible for the murder in Paris. Police authorities tended to confirm this claim when they discovered that threatening notes sent out before the Vienna and Paris killings had been written on the same typewriter and, according to Turkish officials, this belonged to the Armenian Club in Paris.

The "general revolutionary command" implies that the planned new terrorist wave—an Armenian repetition of the famous Irish Easter Rebellion of 1916—intends to operate on a larger scale than shown in the 1973 and 1975 killings.

Although more than a million Turkish workers plus families now live in Common Market Europe, terrorist targets are most likely to be diplomatic establishments and aircraft of the national airline, Turk Hava Yollar. This could mean an unpleasant choice between assassination or kidnapping, between bombs or sky-jacking.

### 'First Genocide'

The Armenians have understandably hated the Turks since a wave of mass murders in the 19th and early 20th centuries, the most famous being the terrible massacre of 1915 when Christian Armenians were accused of helping Christian Russia, the Sultan's

enemy. Hundreds of men, women and children killed in what the call this century's "side."

Survivors of the he the most part fled a worst single slaughter April 24, 1915. That day to produce violence terrorist campaign.

There are a few in where outside Turkey. kar claims 70,000. After World War II, Union created an "Armenian Soviet Social lie where the burning of Turkey is deliberate. In 1973 Jean-Mar son of an Armenia painter, spoke in Mar ing for coordinated at Turkey. The Paris paper Kalaian in 1974, reminded reader Palestine Liberation tion's success in gain ential UN recognition a expulsion from Unesco for positive moves to Armenian claims.

### Tragic Story

Armenia's story is tragic. Its people have in approximately the : around Mount Ararat the Russian Trans- since before 900 B.C. day Turkey none rem region of their ancie land.

There is no doubt brutal butcheries, perh 1 million Armenians, si ago were horrifying : casable. But it is im resurrector the tragic de roism today, by ass Turkish officials who even born at the tim massacres or by slaying non-Turks.

Indeed it would be even at this late date for ish Republic to offer s of belated guilt acknow apologetic restitutional compensation to desec survivors of the gruesom that occurred, as Aven Brandt did for Israel.

### Senseless

But it is senseless to nian terrorists to cu murders or start a guerr on this issue in 1977— would be for Israel's w aged to escape Hitler's ovens and concentration to begin killing, con German diplomats, con Luftwaffe planes. Pre roism does not seem agony.

land where they could establish their state." So much for the latest nuance. When Sadat says Palestinian "entity," he means, as always, a state—presumably with all the attributes of sovereignty. So the question remains, as always: Where?

It is misleading for Sadat to desert Palestine simply as "a group of refugees." Of the 3 million Palestinians, half a million are Israeli citizens living within the pre-1967 borders, and another half-million are living in other nations, such as Lebanon, Kuwait and Syria.

Approximately 1.2 million are citizens of unoccupied Jordan, where they are almost a majority. And approximately 1 million live in the Gaza Strip or Jordan's occupied West Bank. So most Palestinians live in occupied or unoccupied Jordan, which is, historically and geographically and ethnically, most of Palestine.

Still larger, Sadat said, there should be a "new Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza Strip with a corridor between them through Isr that is to be, as Sadat "state," that means the nent dismemberment of (Sadat at a Washington conference: "Sovereignty, divisible.")

But perhaps Sadat read the Palestinian homeland in other "occupied terr in 1948, Israel was from just one-sixth of 1 of Arab land. Until 19 talking about "occupie tory" meant Israel, what the Palestinian ship" still means, and Sa ports that "leadership."

At about the time Ca in Clinton talking about tinian "homeland," the : Liberation Organisation affirming its commitment destruction of Israel—' eration of Palestine fr Zionist racist occupation The PLO is a terrorist Its commanders themselves "leaders" of a tinians, most of whom : ens of real nations. The Nations regards the PL real nation, in spite of that it is committed to struction of a UN mem In his White House toas said the Palestinian ship" has "established : details to be part of th process." As he spoke, the tinian guerrillas who Beirut to rubble were in an attack in southern I against Lebanese Ch friendly to Israel.

No doubt someone will new nuances in Sadat's But not even Sadat's can disguise the coarse : grain of the PLO's wood

INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**  
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post  
Chairman  
John Hay Whitney  
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Arthur Ochs Sulzberger  
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Editor  
Murray M. Weiss  
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 5,330,000 F.  
R.C. Paris No 73 212, 21 Rue de Berri, 75009 Paris Cedex 08  
Tel: 22-23-40. Telex 34030 Herald Paris. Copies Herald Paris  
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Commission Paritaire No 34221



## Package Untouched

Congress Reopens, Unhappy  
Its Record and Carter's

TON, April 8 (NYT).—The town yesterday, 10-day Easter recess, acted definitively on President Carter's health program.

Weeks of the 95th Congress had voted major measures on natural gas bill, reorganization and insurrection of the

ban on Rhodesian chrome im-

ports. Members of Congress left

Capitol Hill grumbling about their

record and about President Car-

ter.

"We need to bring ourselves

back sometimes to a reality that

extends beyond the Senate and

the House, even beyond Capitol

Hill and out into the country,"

said Sen. Jennings Randolph, D-

W.Va., as an angry House-Senate

conference on the public works

jobs bill, and the appended water-

pollution measure, broke up with

no hint of agreement.

That conference fell through

despite efforts by Rep. Jim

Wright, D-Texas, to make a deal,

and its failure meant that neither

the jobs bill nor the tax-rebate

measure in considerable trouble

in the Senate was close to final

passage when Congress departed.

Resumption Schedule

The tax bill is set for Senate

floor action beginning April 18,

when the Senate returns from its

"nonlegislative period"—as it

now calls its recesses—and the

conference on the public works

jobs bill will probably resume the

next day.

The delay worried not only

legislators but also the adminis-

tration. Treasury Secretary

Michael Blumenthal observed yester-

day that "we have lost a month"

on the stimulus package.

Mr. Blumenthal said he feared

that Congress would become even

more "clogged up" and distracted

by irritants when Mr. Carter's

message is delivered on April 20.

The President's decision to try

to halt spending on 19 water

projects has been a major ob-

stacle to legislative action. Both

Senators Robert Byrd, D-W.Va.,

and Alan Cranston, D-Calif.,

the majority leader and assistant

majority leader, argued this week

that the projects stood in the way

of passage of the tax rebate.

But that was the result of a

firm President's decision. Con-

gressional sources continued to

complain about White House

inattention to legislative matters.

They said, for example, that the

dispute over the public jobs bill

seemed to have hardened with no

sign of White House interest.

In that controversy, the Senate

tacked on a continuation of

money for sewage treatment

plants to the \$4-billion public

works jobs bill. The House added

its water-pollution law changes,

which the Senate refused to ac-

cept.

Other Factors

During yesterday's conference

session, the White House was un-

represented.

There are other important rea-

sons for the slim legislative re-

cord. First, Mr. Carter has made

relatively few suggestions and

among those—as in a youth un-

employment message—he has not

followed through with specific

proposals for new laws.

Second, as Sen. Byrd noted in

a Senate speech yesterday, Con-

gress has been "looking inwardly."

He noted that the Senate

had spent much time tackling

"two thorny issues"—committee

reorganization and an ethics code.

The House, taking far less time,

also passed an ethics code for

itself.

Third, new Congresses ordinari-

ly spend their early weeks getting

organized and in this one there

are new leaders and several new

chairmen of key committees. And

the 1974 Budget Act requires

early weeks to be spent on fixing

spending objectives.

Also, these young women now

mainly have sex in the home

rather than in the car or out-

doors—at the male's home most

often, at a relative's or friend's

almost as often and in their own

home in third place.

At age 15, the survey found, less

than a fifth of young women had

ever had intercourse. But by

age 17, the number was more

than 40 per cent and by 19 more

than 55 per cent.

There has been much previous

speculation about the number of

young women who have had

sexual intercourse and a few lim-

ited studies of the subject. Dr.

Alfred Kinsey reported in 1953

that only 20 per cent of his

sample of U.S. females had had

premarital sexual experience by

age 20.

But Johns Hopkins studies of

practices in 1971 and again last

year.

The researchers—Melvin Zel-

nik and John Kanter—stated no

number of children judgments on

the numbers they survey produc-

ed, or what Mr. Zelink called the

"surprising" fact of much teen-

age sex in the home.

But Mr. Kanter said at a news

conference, "I think that, if par-

ents look at these results, they

will be very surprised at what's

going on under their noses."

The professors found a marked

increase in the sexually active

girls and young women who use

contraceptives—2 in 10 said "never"

compared with fewer than 2

in 10 five years earlier. 64 per

cent reported using a contraceptive

at the time of last inter-

course, compared with 45 per cent

five years earlier.

The number using the pill and

intra-uterine devices, rather than

condoms or "withdrawal," was

also up.

At the same time, however, the

number of the sexually active

females who said they "never"

used contraceptives was up, too—

from 17 per cent in 1971 to 26 per

cent last year.

Defeated Fiji Leader

Renamed to Top Post

SUVA, Fiji, April 8 (AP).—Ratu

Sir Kamise Mara, whose Na-

tional Alliance party was defeat-

ed in a general election, has been

reappointed Prime Minister of

Fiji, touching off protests by the

National Federation party which

won the election.

A statement said Governor-

General Ratu Sir George Cakob-

auva reappointed Sir Kamise

because neither political party

received a clear mandate in the

election and the incumbent is

"the person best able to com-

mand the support of the majority

of members" of Parliament. The

Alliance party won 24 of the 32

seats in Parliament, while the

Federation party captured 26.

Sweden Snowbound

STOCKHOLM, April 8 (UPI).—

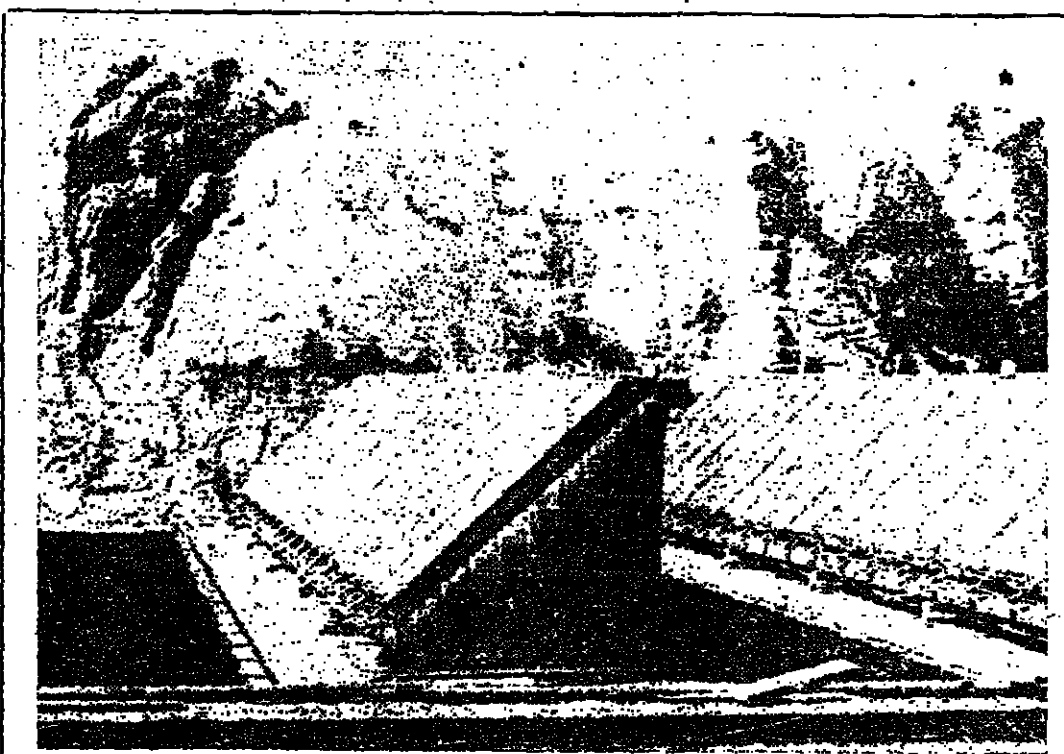
Winter weather returned to

Sweden yesterday, blanketing

the entire country with snow and

creating traffic chaos for Easter

weekend travelers.



OLD AND NEW—The sculpted faces of four U.S. Presidents at Mount Rushmore, S.D., overlook solar system providing heat, air-conditioning for visitors' center.

## Depression About the Future

## April in Paris, 1977: Malaise Grips City

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, April 8 (NYT).—A wave of depression about the future has swept this city for the last few weeks.

An employee in a fashionable hair-dressing salon confided that he was thinking of emigrating to the United States or Canada.

"I've had some American clients, so I have good contacts in New York," he said. "And I'm sure I wouldn't be unhappy in Montreal. But I don't want to risk being caught here: better to put the Atlantic between me and France."

A middle-level official in an engineering company said: "Well, if things get bad we'll just take it easy, like the British. There'll be no point in working hard if you can't pile up some money."

An architecture student said that the most gifted young persons in her class were all trying to arrange careers in Latin America—in Peru or Argentina or Brazil.

Market Declines

Although the franc has become a little stronger compared with the dollar, the Paris Stock Market has lost 10 to 12 per cent in a couple of weeks and the selling surge continues.

The general assumption that the Socialist-Communist alliance will win government power in the next elections, due in March of next year, triggered much of this reaction, but it has spread well

beyond the wealthy or the politically involved who might be directly affected, and the gloom seems to go much beyond politics.

Jean d'Ormesson, who edits *Le Figaro*, wrote last week that it would take "a miracle and a miraculous treatment" to heal the country.

Alain Peyrefitte, the new minister of justice, recently enhanced his literary reputation with a best-seller, *Le Mal Français*. It is an abstract, generalized, somewhat dogmatic and sometimes pompous analysis concluding that what ails the French is their inclination to be abstract, generalized, somewhat dogmatic and pompous, an essentially psychological complaint.

Private Analyses

Self-criticism has not been a French habit but the book has not only been hailed as brilliant, it has also been echoed by a whole chorus of private analyses among journalists about why their press corps does not function better, among educators about why people do not think more clearly, among politicians about why they do not govern better, and so on.

Mr. d'Ormesson described former Prime Minister Jacques Chirac's campaign against President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing as a new phenomenon of a "shadow cabinet on the government side."

It is evident that there is a sense of weakness and drift in leadership and that Mr. Chirac's

remarkable popularity is a result of the image of combative energy that he manages to project.

Both sights and statistics support Mr. Peyrefitte's psychosomatic diagnosis of "le mal français." The best and most expensive restaurants are crowded. Shops continue to do brisk business. Buses, trains and planes are jammed with hundreds of thousands on pleasure trips whenever there is a holiday weekend or a school vacation.

The figures of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development show that per capita personal consumption in France is only slightly behind that of West Germany, which the French consider much better off, and well ahead of Britain.

The last available statistics were for 1974, when the French spent an average of \$2,119. West Germans, \$2,312, and Britons, \$2,142. Other indicators show that the French have improved their standards considerably since then while British standards have gone down.

France's gross national product has climbed steadily in the last three years—\$388 billion in 1974, then \$425 billion in 1975 and an estimated \$451 billion last year. Unemployment, at about 5 per cent, is a serious concern, but it is not higher than in West Germany.

But for some reason, not readily evident, the sense of bad times ahead is getting through to ordinary persons and making them worry in direct personal ways about what to expect.

Spring has been late. The weather is still chilly and many of the gracious old châteaux that are the paths of the Tuilleries gardens have been closed down because of illness, depriving the capital of an annual leafy explosion of cheer.

The mood may change. For the moment, it is unusually fretful.

Paris Riders  
Fail to Rise  
To Occasion

PARIS, April 8 (Reuters).—

Double-deck buses have failed in Paris partly because Parisians are too lazy to climb the steps to the upper deck. After a nine-year trial, the 25 buses are being taken out of service.

"The streets of Paris are often bordered by trees whose branches hang out into the road," an official said, so the double-deckers could only be used on two routes.

"Worse still, riders stayed on the bottom deck and couldn't even be bothered to climb the nine steps to the top," he said. "An ordinary bus gives us better service, after all." The buses are to be sold for conversion into mobile blood transfusion centers or to museums.

Remarkable popularity is a result of the image of combative energy that he manages to project.

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The mood may change. For the moment, it is unusually fretful.

There have been exceptions, among them the Supreme Court's ruling that Jehovah's Witnesses cannot refuse essential blood transfusions, though the practice goes against their belief, and the Tennessee Supreme Court's judgment banning a Newport, Tenn., church from snake-handling.

Tactics Questioned

In the West coast action against the Moon church, it is much more difficult to establish clear danger to believers. Acting on the premise that harm is done, several teams of "deprogrammers" in various sections of the country have separated believers from their sects and employed strong counter-persuasion tactics. The tactics themselves are regarded as highly questionable.

The membership in the con-

7 Die on Spanish Bus

MURCIA, Spain, April 8 (UPI).—A bus transporting home a drum and bugle corps after a Holy Week procession skidded and overturned last night, killing 7 persons and injuring 25, police said.

## News Analysis

## Liberals Argue Rulings on Religion

By Kenneth A. Briggs

NEW YORK, April 8 (NYT).—During Passover and Easter week, when Jews and Christians celebrate the theme of freedom, the watchdogs of U.S. religious liberty are measuring the potential impact of two highly charged court cases involving allegations of "brainwashing"—one praised by civil libertarians and the other labeled appalling.

The first was the March 17 decision in *Queens by State Supreme Court Justice John Leary* to throw out two indictments against the Hare Krishna movement for allegedly holding two members captive illegally and attempting to extort funds from the father of one of the two.

In his decision, Judge Leary rejected the prosecution's contention that the two believers had been unjustly coerced. He asserted that the central question was whether the alleged victims "will be allowed to practice the religion of their choice—and this must be answered with a resounding affirmative."

The other case involves five adult members of the church of the Rev. Sun Myung Moon in California who have been turned over to their parents by the state superior court because they were judged unfit to act independently as a result of the church's alleged brainwashing tactics.

Judge Lee V. Vanecko, who ruled in the case, awarded the children, aged 21 to 26, to the



## gels' Ryan Halts Mariners on 3 Hits

ed and said, "He throws what we still call a splitter."

**Blue Jays 9, White Sox 5**

At Toronto, first baseman Doug Ault paced a 16-hit attack with two home runs and drove in four runs as the expansion Blue Jays, playing their first American League game, defeated Chicago, 9-5.

Ault's first homer came in the first inning off losing pitcher Ken Brett with his bases empty. He added a two-run shot in the third, which tied the game, 4-4. In

## Sweden-Canada Hockey

GOTEBORG, Sweden, April 8 (AP).—Canada blew an early 3-1 lead in the final period as Per Olav Brasar and Lars Lindgren scored, lifting Sweden to a 3-3 tie in their first warm-up game for the World Hockey Championships in Vienna later this month.

## ks Lose Game, Bradley, Coach

pitcher has been involved in court battles with the university, where he is a doctoral student, over use of athletic facilities.

The college charged that Marshall had disrupted a tennis match and trespassed and destroyed property by cutting a chain to allow him to enter a batting cage.

Marshall told Ted Turner, owner of the Braves, "As far as I am concerned, baseball is out of the question until I get these people [at the university] to understand I have rights as a human being. I won't put up with this. I'm going to be here [East Lansing, Mich.] to defend myself and protect my family. I don't care if it takes all summer."

## Sweden-Canada Hockey

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## *naco Tennis: A Flashback of Elegance*

and heavy carpeting, and the mood in it seems sometimes a flashback to the Riviera that F. Scott Fitzgerald described in "The Beautiful and the Damned."

The club officials have to fight the tennis money men to maintain their old prerogatives. The tournament director says that he felt he won a moral victory in forcing the WCT to let the Monte Carlo final be

match, instead of the circuit's usual best-two-of-three.

**Prehistoric, Beautiful.**

"The set-up is beautiful, but it's prehistoric," says Eddie Dibbs, the player from Miami Beach.

"It's beautiful, yes, but it can drive you crazy, too," added Wojtek Fibak, the Pole who has qualified for the WCT final in Dallas in May. "There are about 30 old guys between age 50 and 70 who run the thing out of a kind of nostalgia for their youth." What acid

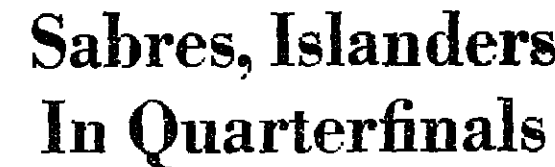
In the final game, the Argentine saved three match points, but Borg's grinding regularity was too much for him again.

"I just like to play him," Borg said. "There's something about his style that agrees with mine. He always seems to

The players are treated the way they used to be—just jokers to amuse the royalty. Those kids come here to pay a deposit of \$50 from \$100 in order to get a towel," the Pole said.

"When I told them that I wanted to eat indoors because the wind was too strong on the terrace, I was informed that the players were not invited inside and that I would have to manage as best I could. They sign that practice balls to you as if they expected you to run to them with them.

"It's far and away the most beautiful site to play tennis in the whole world," Fibak said. "but the truth is as far as the players are concerned, they'd rather be in some place like Richmond, Virginia."



At Toronto, center Greg Malone re-directed a goalmouth pass for the winning goal at 13:57 of the

## Green Leads Masters' 1st Round

er-up in 1971 and 1975, illustrated the severity of his current slump with a 78. The ancient Snead, a three-time Masters champion playing here for the

## For Second Time

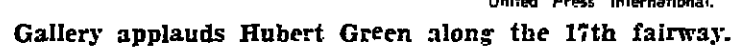
By MICHAEL

NEW YORK, April 8 (NYT). —Steve Caution won the first

# ne at Aqueduct

ael Katz

year have earned \$2,189,243 and the richest races on the calendar



## By Michael Katz

year have earned \$2,139,243 and the richest races on the calendar are still ahead.

His victories yesterday went mostly according to the Caution style—well-judged rides from just off the pace. That is how he won the first live races aboard Bee Abe. Joy's Answer, Cayman

Riding the 9-10 favorite.

Domizetta. Cauthen tried to pull the 5-year-old mare up going around the first turn. "I was rolling in her neck with my hands when the whip slipped," he said. Even without the whip, Cauthen did not lose his coolness. He kept Domizetta far back in last in the seven-horse field. Coming out of the final turn the mare was still last.

and on the far outside. Under a strong hand-ride, she started passing other horses. Finally, he went to what he substituted for the dropped whip, his hand. Cauthen garnered the needed acceleration from Donizetta, who went on to a 3-3/4-length victory. "It was the only thing I could do," Cauthen, explained.

## Thursday's Line Scores

[illegible]

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
Eastern Division				
	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	1	1	1.000	—
Cleveland	1	0	1.000	—
Toronto	0	0	1.000	—
Baltimore	0	0	1.000	—
Chicago	0	1	.000	1
Detroit	0	1	.000	1
Philadelphia	0	1	.000	1
Western Division				
California	2	0	1.000	—
Kansas City	1	0	1.000	—
Pac.	1	0	1.000	—
St. Louis	0	0	1.000	—
Minneapolis	0	0	.000	1
Chicago	0	1	.000	2
Seattle	0	2	.000	3
Pacific Coast				
New York 2, Milwaukee 0.				
Kansas City 7, Detroit 4.				
Texas 2, Baltimore 1.				
St. Louis 1, Chicago 1.				
Cleveland 4, Boston 4.				
California 2, Seattle 0.				
Friday's Games				
California at Seattle, night.				
NATIONAL LEAGUE				
Eastern Division				
	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	1	0	1.000	—
1 Lou.	0	0	1.000	—
Montreal	0	0	.000	1
Philadelphia	0	0	.000	1
St. Louis	0	0	.000	1
Chicago	0	1	.000	2
Western Division				
San Francisco	1	0	1.000	—
Los Angeles	1	0	.500	—
San Diego	0	0	.000	1
St. Paul	0	0	.000	1
San Diego	0	1	.000	2
San Francisco	0	1	.000	2
Thursday's Results				
St. Louis 12, Pittsburgh 6.				
Los Angeles 5, Chicago 3.				
San Francisco 10, San Francisco 1.				
Friday's Games				
San Diego at Cincinnati, night.				



